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ABSTRACT

In March 1991, 3,081 fiscal year 1990 graduates of selected occupational programs in the Illinois Community College System (ICCS) were surveyed concerning their objectives for attending college, current educational status, present employment status, salary, employment start-up, geographic location of employment, and satisfaction with their employment and the educational program they completed. A total of 1,237 graduates completed usable surveys for a 40.2% response rate. Study results included the following: (1) 82% of the respondents were employed, 9.5% were involved in other endeavors, and 9% were unemployed but not seeking employment; (2) data processing graduates had an unemployment rate of 12.7%, while 9.3% of the electrical and electronic technology graduates were unemployed; (3) one out of every three employed graduates was working in a field unrelated to their area of study; (4) one-third of the graduates reported being enrolled in additional education; (5) graduates employed full time earned an average of $10.99 per hour, or $21,600 annually; (6) the highest overall educational program satisfaction ratings were found among graduates from fashion design, allied health, and communications media technology, while the field of electricians and lineworkers received neutral ratings; (7) among specific program components examined in the survey, graduates were least satisfied with placement and labor market information provided; and (8) job satisfaction ratings were highest among allied health workers and lowest among data processing program completers. Appendixes provide specific results by program area, as well as detailed data tables and references. (PAA)

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FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF STUDENTS COMPLETING SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS IN FISCAL YEAR 1990

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Illinois Community College Board

FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF STUDENTS COMPLETING SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS IN FISCAL YEAR 1990

Illinois community colleges play a leadership role in workforce preparation. Monitoring the progress of occupational program graduates is an important component in the system's efforts to prepare workers for meaningful employment. Since 1974 the community colleges in Illinois have engaged in periodic statewide occupational student tracking initiatives. Across the state, the colleges are investigating ways in which they can enhance their academic programs. Graduate survey results have proven useful in program planning and program review processes at the local and state levels.

The occupational follow-up study survey of graduates is one component in a multifaceted systemwide approach to student tracking. The Illinois community college system actively builds alliances with other state agencies to exchange data about program participants. In a cooperative arrangement with the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES), the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) produces periodic Employment Tracking System (ETS) reports. The first step in ETS report production begins when a computer tape containing social security numbers of community college occupational program graduates is supplied to IDES. Then IDES performs a computer match of community college social security numbers against the social security numbers on their records and provides information on graduates' employment status, quarterly wages, unemployment claims, and job service applications. In turn, ICCB provides reports from these data to the colleges. The Employment Tracking System is a cost-effective method of obtaining accurate information regarding in-state employment. Persons who are self-employed or work outside the State of Illinois are excluded from these reports.

Keeping track of community college student transfer behavior is also a priority. Community colleges are partners in the higher educational process with four-year colleges and universities. All institutions are working to help the citizens of Illinois meet their educational needs. It is widely recognized that community college students transfer to four-year colleges and universities. Yet, they also transfer from one community college to another and community colleges receive "reverse transfer" students from senior institutions. Analysis of the dynamic enrollment patterns of students in Illinois requires cooperation among all sectors of the higher educational community.

In the past, periodic analyses of community college student transfer behavior have been undertaken statewide and at the local level. Summary data have been regularly available from public senior institutions and individual student data have been available from community colleges. Aggregate data do not provide the necessary detail to thoroughly investigate enrollment, retention and completion patterns in higher education. Community colleges and four-year higher educational institutions have worked together cooperatively on periodic projects exchanging computerized individual student data. Community colleges

and four-year colleges and universities are currently in the process of creating a shared student database. This system for routinely sharing individual student data among sectors in Illinois higher education is required for ongoing in-depth analysis. While all institutions maintain a wealth of data on their own students, a mechanism to routinely share individual student records will allow for more in-depth data analysis.

Program graduates represent the "output" of the educational process. As institutions which place special emphasis on the teaching/learning process, community colleges feel an obligation to follow up on program completers. College personnel have a genuine interest in completers' impressions of the programs being offered as well as their educational and work-related accomplishments since graduating.

Overall Results of the Occupational Follow-up Survey

This report concentrates primarily on results of the occupational follow-up study. A common set of standardized questions is used by all community colleges in the occupational follow-up study survey. Occupational graduates are surveyed about the following topics: their objective for attending college, current educational status, present employment status, salary, employment start-up, geographic location of employment, and graduate satisfaction with their employment and the educational program they completed. The latest follow-up study focuses on fiscal year 1990 graduates from selected occupational programs. Eleven broad program areas were included in the current study. The programs surveyed this year appear in Table 1 on the next page. This marks the first time colleges from across the state surveyed the same programs during a given year. Two colleges were unable to participate in this year's study: Lincoln Land Community College and Rock Valley College. Since not all colleges offer educational programs in every area of study, the totals will vary. Likewise, some graduates who completed surveys did not answer every question. Percentages cited in this report are based on the number of responses to each question.

In March 1991, 3,081 fiscal year 1990 occupational graduates were surveyed. The overall response rate to the study was 40.2 percent as 1,237 graduates returned usable surveys. Community college occupational graduates earn three types of academic awards: basic certificates of less than 30 semester hours, advanced certificates of 30 or more semester hours, and associate in applied science degrees (AAS) of at least 60 semester hours.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 1

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1991
OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY

Broad Program Area	Specific Programs Covered
Business	Data Processing Computer Operator Data Entry Equipment Operator Programming Microcomputer Applications
Communications	Communications Communications Media Technology
Engineering-Related Technology	Electrical and Electronic Technology Electromechanical Technology
Health	Allied Health (Miscellaneous) Medical Assisting Medical Records Technology Pharmacy Assisting Physician Assisting Veterinarian Assisting Nursing Home/Convalescent Care
Home and Institutional Services	Fashion Design
Law	Legal Assisting
Protective Services	Criminal Justice
Construction Trades	Electricians and Lineworkers
Mechanics and Repairers	Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair

One out of four basic certificate completers replied to the survey. Likewise, one out of four advanced certificate completers responded. Just over one-half of the associate degree completers returned surveys. Hence, AAS completers were more prevalent among respondents than in the overall population.

Response rates varied by program area ranging from 34.1 percent for Electricians and Lineworkers to 80.0 percent for graduates of Fashion Design programs.

Multiple measures of success are mandated by the diversity of occupational graduates. While occupational programs are designed to prepare graduates for gainful employment many completers decide to continue their studies after program completion. Certificate and associate degree requirements in closely related programs have substantial overlap in course requirements. Hence, often occupational certificates are completed on the way to associate degree attainment. AAS completers also transfer to four-year colleges and universities to continue their studies. Minimally, community college occupational graduates locating meaningful employment or continuing their studies should be considered successful.

What Percentage of Graduates Were Pursuing Additional Education?

One-third of the graduates responding to the educational status question were pursuing additional education. Among graduates enrolled in further education, over three-quarters (78.3 percent) were studying in a related program.

Four programs had over one-third of their graduates enrolled in additional education, many of whom were enrolled in education related to their community college field of study. Appendix Table B-1 contains complete results. Electrical and Electronic Technology programs had the highest percentage of graduates enrolled in further education (39.5 percent) and the second highest percentage enrolled in related education (32.3 percent). Criminal Justice graduates were pursuing additional education at almost the same rate (39.1 percent), and a third of the graduates (33.4 percent) were studying in related programs. Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair completers were a close third in the percentage of completers pursuing further education (38.4 percent). Data Processing (33.4 percent) had the fourth largest percent of graduates involved in further education. Over one-quarter of the graduates in the latter two programs were pursuing additional education in programs related to their community college studies.

Just 14.3 percent of the Communications program graduates were enrolled in further education. All were studying in a related program. Just 7.7 percent of the Allied Health graduates were pursuing additional education in a health related program. Both figures were the smallest among programs with graduates enrolled in additional education.

Were Some Graduates Both Employed and Pursuing Additional Education?

Yes, 29.1 percent (N = 295) of the employed graduates were also continuing with their studies. Over three-quarters (N = 231) of the graduates pursuing additional education were studying in a related field.

Appendix Table B-2 shows that graduates from five occupational programs were simultaneously employed and continuing their education at rates of 30.0 percent or higher. Approximately 40.0 percent of the employed Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair graduates were enrolled in further education at the same time. One-third of the employed Data Processing graduates were enrolled in additional education. Two programs with few graduates also had the smallest percentages of employed completers enrolled in further education: Communications (10.0 percent) and Fashion Design (10.0 percent).

What Percentage of Graduates Were Employed?

Figure 1 shows the employment status of occupational graduates categorized into seven groups: full-time military, employed full-time, both employed full-time and pursuing further education, employed part-time, both employed part-time and pursuing further education, unemployed seeking work, and not in the labor force--unemployed not seeking employment. Approximately 82.0 percent of the occupational completers in the specified programs were employed in spring 1991.

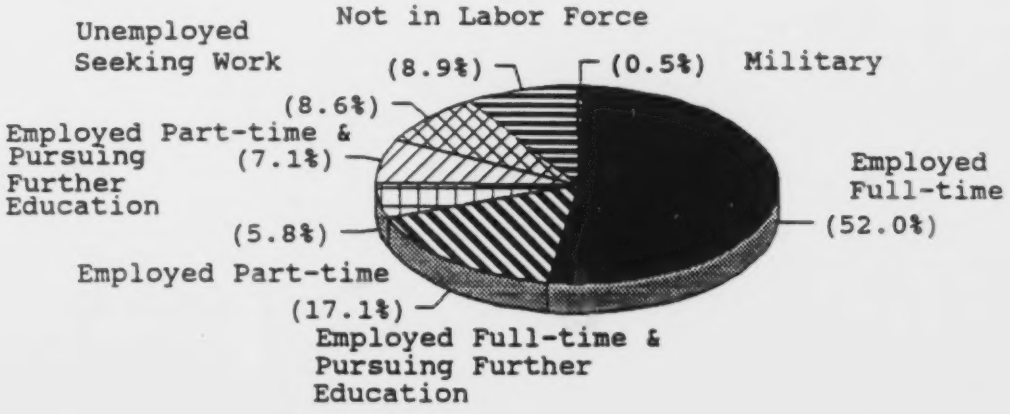

Figure 1. Employment and Educational Status of Fiscal Year 1990 Selected Occupational Completers

Employment rates were consistently high across programs. As illustrated in Appendix Table B-3, the only program with less than two-thirds of its graduates employed was Fashion Design (62.5 percent). Although the programs are relatively small, Communications Media Technology and Electricians and Lineworkers graduates were all employed. Other programs with at least 90.0 percent of respondents employed were: Allied Health (94.9 percent); Electromechanical Technology (90.6 percent); Legal Assisting (90.0 percent); and Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair (90.0 percent).

Full-Time and Part-Time Employment. Overall, results indicate that 69.0 percent of the graduates were employed full-time. Male-dominated fields exhibited the highest full-time employment rates. All male-dominated programs had full-time employment rates of two-thirds or more. Occupational programs involving the technical aspects of electricity and electronics fared well. While few graduates were involved, the Electricians and Lineworkers programs were all male and had total full-time employment of their graduates. Two other male-dominated fields had full-time employment rates above 80.0 percent: Electromechanical Technology (86.8 percent) and Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair (81.1 percent).

Female-dominated programs had the two lowest percentages of full-time employment. Less than one-third of the Fashion Design graduates held full-time positions. Forty percent of the Communications graduates were employed full-time. The three programs with the largest numbers of graduates all hovered around the two-thirds level of full-time employment: Data Processing (65.8 percent), Criminal Justice (66.8 percent), and Electrical and Electronic Technology (66.8 percent).

Rate of Employment in a Related Field. Overall, results in Appendix Table B-4 indicate that two-thirds of the respondents were employed in positions related to their programs of study. Graduates identified a variety of reasons for working outside their field of study. The top reasons for working in a nonrelated field included the following: 32.6 percent could not find a job in their field of preparation; 23.1 percent identified a reason other than those listed; 19.9 percent felt they were in a temporary job (attending college, as a stopgap measure between jobs, etc.); and 9.4 percent preferred to work in another field.

As one would expect, graduates from programs requiring highly specialized training exhibited high degrees of employment in a related field. As anticipated, 90.2 percent of the Allied Health graduates were employed in their field. Likewise, Electromechanical Technology (85.4 percent) and Legal Assisting (82.9 percent) graduates were largely employed in positions related to their studies.

Graduates from nearly all programs showed employment rates in a related field of 70.0 percent or above. Three programs had employment levels in a related field below 70.0 percent. At 49.2 percent Criminal Justice graduates had the lowest percentage of graduates employed in a related field. Among the 78 Criminal Justice graduates who provided explanations for working in a unrelated field, the most frequently identified reasons were: temporary position while in transition -- either in college, between jobs or summer employment (29.5 percent); other (24.4 percent); could not find work in field of preparation (19.2 percent); and preferred to work in another field (10.3 percent). Graduates from Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair programs were second lowest as 62.8 percent obtained employment in a related field. The most often cited reasons for working outside their field of preparation were similar among the 27 responding Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repair graduates: other (29.6 percent), temporary position (18.5 percent); inability to locate position in related program

(18.5 percent); preferred to work in another field (7.4 percent); and found a better paying job in another field (7.4 percent). Data Processing graduates were employed in a related field 64.0 percent of the time. The 120 responding Data Processing graduates indicated the following reasons for working outside their field: unable to find work in data processing (45.8 percent), other (16.7 percent), preferred to work outside field (9.2 percent), and working in a temporary position (8.3 percent).

When Did Graduates Begin Their Employment?

Nearly 61.0 percent of the graduates were employed in their current positions prior to graduation. Over one-third (39.2 percent) started their positions while enrolled in the occupational programs. The relative starting point of graduates employment is shown in Figure 2.

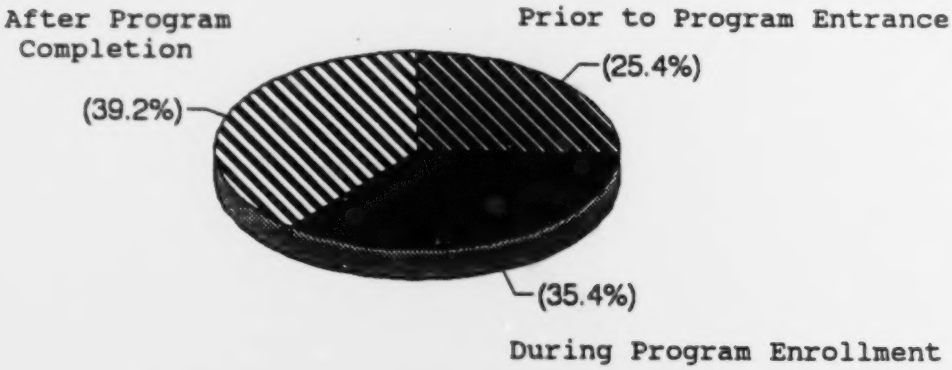

Figure 2. Timeframe for Present Employment Start-up

As shown in Appendix Table B-5, at least one-third of the graduates in three programs already held their current positions prior to community college program enrollment. Over one-half (55.6 percent) of the Electricians and Lineworkers already held their current positions when they entered the program. This is partially attributable to the inclusion of apprenticeships in the Electricians and Lineworkers programs. Apprentices are by definition employed when they enter the program. Many graduates from Criminal Justice (34.2 percent) and Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair (34.2 percent) programs held the same position upon program entrance and after graduation.

Over 60.0 percent of the graduates from four programs located their current jobs after graduating. Two-thirds of the Communications Media Technology graduates found their current employment after program completion. Sixty-three percent of the Communications and 60.0 percent of the Fashion Design graduates found their present positions after program completion. All other graduates from these two programs found their jobs while enrolled. Similarly, 61.3 percent of the Allied Health graduates obtained their current employment after graduating.

Where Were Graduates' Places of Employment Located?

The taxpayer's contribution to community college occupational graduates' education receives a high rate of return. Ninety-one percent of the occupational graduates were employed within the State of Illinois. Graduates pay taxes that contribute to the economic well-being of the state. Sixty-one percent remain in the community college district where they were trained thereby enhancing the local economy. Figure 3 illustrates these relationships.

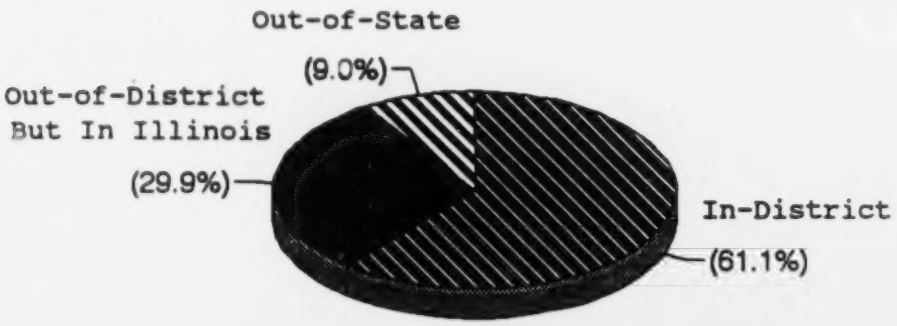

Figure 3. Geographic Location of Employment for Occupational Graduates

Appendix Table B-6 shows that every program surveyed had at least one-half of its employed graduates working within the community college district where they received training. The programs with the highest percentages of community college graduates currently employed in-district were all small and include: Fashion Design (80.0 percent), Electricians and Lineworkers (77.8 percent), Communications (77.8 percent), and Communications Media Technology (75.0 percent). Programs with the highest proportion of graduates going outside of Illinois for work include Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair (17.7 percent) and Electromechanical Technology (15.2 percent).

What Hourly Salary Did Graduates Earn?

The weighted average salary earned by occupational graduates in the specified programs was $10.40 per hour. Persons employed full-time responding to the survey averaged $10.99 an hour. Part-time employees averaged an hourly wage of $7.39.

Figure 4 illustrates that community college graduates from the specified occupational programs demonstrated strong earnings. As seen in Appendix Table B-7, the weighted average salary earned by full-time employees from the specified occupational programs was $10.99 an hour (approximately $21,600 a year). Full-time employees graduating from the following fields earned the highest weighted average wages: Electromechanical Technology at $13.96 per hour, Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair averaging $12.40 an hour, and Electrical and Electronic Technology with an hourly wage of $12.04. The U.S. Department of Labor included Electrical and Electronic Technology and Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair among the highest earning workers with less than four years of college. Lowest average hourly salaries among respondents employed full-time were earned by graduates in Communications at $7.85 and Fashion Design at $6.00. The highest hourly wage earners averaged over twice the amount earned by graduates in the lowest paying fields.

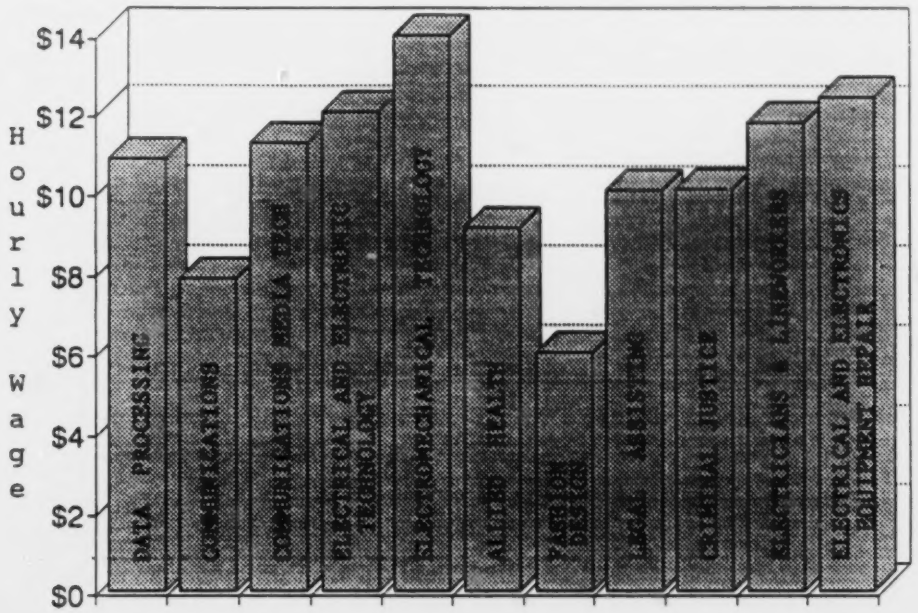

Figure 4. Hourly Wage of Fiscal Year 1990 Graduates Employed Full-time

Recent national research indicates that the overall earning power of community college associate degree graduates is rapidly increasing. A Department of Commerce report entitled, "What's It Worth? Educational Background and Economic Status" (1990) showed earnings in 1984 and 1987 representing the most recent available national data. The average monthly earnings for associate degree holders in 1987 was $1,458 or $17,496 annually, up 22.7 percent since 1984. The study attributed the highest percentage increase in earning power between 1984 and 1987 to associate degree graduates.

Were There Differences in Employment Patterns Based on the Type of Degree Earned?

Graduates of community college occupational programs earn three types of academic awards: basic certificates of less than 30 semester hours, advanced certificates of 30 semester hours or more, and associate degrees which typically involve more than 60 semester hours of preparation. Among graduates returning usable surveys, over two-thirds (68.9 percent) earned associate degrees, 13.8 percent acquired advanced certificates and 17.3 percent earned basic certificates.

Nearly 90.0 percent of the associate completers, 78.8 percent of the advanced certificate graduates, and 89.2 percent of the short-term certificate graduates were employed. Little difference existed in the percentage of graduates employed in a position related to their college major based on the degree they earned. Two-thirds of the associate completers were employed in a position related to their field of study and approximately 68.0 percent of the advanced and basic certificate graduates located employment in an area related to their studies.

Were Employment Patterns Different for Women and Men?

More than four-fifths of the male (82.7 percent) and female (81.1 percent) graduates were employed at the time of the survey. Nearly three-quarters (72.7 percent) of the males were employed full-time compared to approximately two-thirds (64.5 percent) of the female respondents. Nearly 17.0 percent of the female graduates had part-time positions while just 10.0 percent of the men were employed on a part-time basis. Overall, few graduates from the listed occupational programs were employed by the military. Just 0.4 percent of men and 0.5 percent of the women were involved in national defense. A larger percentage of women (9.7 percent) than men (7.8 percent) were unemployed and seeking employment. More men (9.1 percent) than women (8.7 percent) were not part of the labor force -- unemployed but not seeking a position.

To What Degree Were Graduates Satisfied with the Components of Their Major Programs?

Graduates rated their satisfaction with college preparation and present employment using a five-point Likert scale with a low of very dissatisfied to a high of very satisfied. Six program components were examined in the

survey. Appendix Table B-8 contains data regarding graduates' satisfaction with the components of their major program. At the broadest level, overall survey results indicate graduates are satisfied (M = 3.95) with their educational programs. The areas with the highest overall program satisfaction ratings were: Fashion Design (M = 4.43), Allied Health (M = 4.29), and Communications Media Technology (M = 4.24). Communications (M = 2.98) and Electricians and Lineworkers (M = 3.26) graduates rated their educational programs in the neutral range. Graduates from these two programs indicated neither clear-cut satisfaction nor dissatisfaction with these programs. Communications, though few graduates were involved, and Electricians and Lineworkers program graduates consistently rated every component of their programs below average. As you will recall, Communications had the highest unemployment rate at 26.7 percent. Conversely, Electricians and Lineworkers graduates were all employed.

Satisfaction With Major Program Course Content. Graduates rated course content highest among all individual program components, with a mean score of 4.28. Generally, graduates believed the materials covered in class were appropriate and useful. Fashion Design (M = 4.69) and Communications Media Technology (M = 4.56) graduates awarded the highest mean ratings to major program course content. Graduates expressing the least satisfaction with their courses were in Communications (M = 3.56) and Electricians and Lineworkers (M = 3.78) programs. Yet, even graduates from the lowest rated programs indicated satisfaction with their programs.

Satisfaction With Major Program Lecture/Laboratory Experience and Projects. Lecture/lab/project experiences (M = 4.18) received the second highest overall rating from graduates. Fashion Design (M = 4.81) and Allied Health (M = 4.51) graduates rated their lab/lecture/project experiences extremely high. Electricians and Lineworkers (M = 3.22) and Communications (M = 3.67) graduates gave their lecture/lab/project experiences the lowest ratings although, again, these were satisfactory ratings.

Satisfaction With Major Program Equipment, Facilities, and Materials. Graduate satisfaction ratings of equipment/facilities/materials tied for third overall with a mean of 4.02. Fashion Design (M = 4.75) and Communications Media Technology (M = 4.50) completers both gave equipment/facilities/materials high satisfaction ratings. As usual, satisfaction ratings with equipment/facilities/materials were lowest for graduates from Electricians and Lineworkers (M = 2.89) and Communications (M = 3.22) programs.

Satisfaction With Major Program Preparation for Further Education. Program preparation for further education tied for third place overall in graduate satisfaction (M = 4.02) ratings. In all programs except Allied Health and Electricians and Lineworkers, graduates rated their occupational programs as slightly more satisfactory in preparation for further education than job preparation. Graduates from Fashion Design (M = 4.56) and Communications Media Technology (M = 4.44) showed the highest approval with program preparation for additional education. Communications (M = 2.89) graduates were least satisfied with program preparation for further education.

Satisfaction With Major Program Job Preparation. Graduates' satisfaction with program job preparation received an overall rating of fifth with a mean of 3.77. Allied Health (M = 4.23) graduates rated job preparation highest. Once again, Communications graduates (M = 2.67) rated their program lowest in terms of job preparation in the somewhat dissatisfied to neutral range.

Satisfaction With Major Program Providing Information on Current Employment Opportunities and Trends. Graduates rated placement and labor market information availability lowest among all areas covered on the survey. Still, as a whole, graduates rated access to information on current employment opportunities and trends as somewhat satisfactory (M = 3.43). Allied Health (M = 4.09) and Communications Media Technology (M = 4.00) graduates were more satisfied with the information they received regarding placement and labor market conditions than graduates of other programs included in the study. Lowest ratings were assigned by Communications (M = 2.00) graduates who were somewhat dissatisfied and Electricians and Lineworkers (M = 2.89) who had somewhat dissatisfied to neutral reactions to college placement assistance.

To What Degree Were Graduates Satisfied With Their Current Employment?

Survey respondents provided a global assessment of satisfaction with their present job. Appendix Table B-9 summarizes the degree to which graduates were satisfied with their present employment. Overall, graduates were in the neutral to somewhat satisfied range in terms of their satisfaction with their current employment. Graduates from Allied Health (M = 4.32) were most satisfied with their current employment. As usual, Communications (M = 2.89) graduates exhibited the least satisfaction with their current employment which corresponds to the somewhat dissatisfied to neutral range.

What Percentage of Graduates Were Unemployed?

Approximately 8.6 percent of the graduates were unemployed and looking for work. Appendix Table B-3 contains information about unemployment among graduates. The survey was conducted in March 1991 when both Illinois and the nation were in the midst of a recession. Although the programs involved are small, graduates replying to the survey from two programs had unemployment rates of zero: Communications Media Technology and Electricians and Lineworkers. Similarly, Allied Health program graduates had an unemployment rate of just 1 percent.

Two programs with high unemployment rates involve a small number of graduates. Four (26.7 percent) Communications graduates were unable to locate positions. Survey results indicate that no Communications graduates were enrolled in further education. Two (12.5 percent) Fashion Design graduates were jobless, but one of them was pursuing additional education in an unrelated program. Hence, 6.3 percent of the Fashion Design graduates were unemployed and not enrolled in further education.

The two other programs with high unemployment rates are among the largest programs surveyed: Data Processing and Electrical and Electronic Technology. Data Processing had the largest number of responding graduates (N = 442) and the second highest unemployment rate at 12.7 percent (N = 56). Over one-fifth (20.8 percent, N = 11) of the 53 unemployed Data Processing graduates indicating their current educational status were pursuing further education. Hence, the overall Data Processing unemployment rate for graduates not pursuing additional education and available for immediate employment was 10.2 percent. The relatively large number of unemployed Data Processing graduates calls for a closer look. The specific program showing the highest unemployment rate was Business Data Processing (CIP 07.0305) with 46 unemployed graduates or 82.1 percent of all unemployed Data Processing graduates. However, one-fifth of the Business Data Processing graduates were enrolled in additional education and all nine were studying in a related program. Narrowing the focus even further reveals that associate degree completers in Business Data Processing contribute 41 of the 46 (89.1 percent) unemployed graduates. Fifteen percent (N = 6) of the Business Data Processing associate degree graduates were continuing their studies.

HORIZONS is an occupational information resource that analyzes and synthesizes labor market and educational data and provides localized career information for the State of Illinois. According to the HORIZONS (1991) report, employment growth among computer programmers should be above average with a projected 550 annual job opening in Illinois. HORIZONS cautions that, "Far more people are completing educational programs in the state than there are expected openings" (p. 132). Follow-up study results and labor market data indicate that further investigation of programs in Business Data Processing (CIP 07.0305) are warranted.

Electrical and Electronic Technology also has a sizeable number of respondents (205) and an unemployment rate of 9.3 percent. Among the 19 unemployed Electrical and Electronic Technology graduates 36.8 percent (N = 7) were enrolled in further education at the time of the study. Hence, 5.9 percent of all Electrical and Electronic Technology graduates were unemployed and not pursuing further education.

Were Some Graduates Not in the Labor Force?

Yes, an average of 8.9 percent of the graduates responding were unemployed and not seeking employment -- not part of the labor force. Over half of the graduates choosing not to work were male (56.4 percent). Five percent of the male completers chose not to work compared to 4.4 percent of the females. As indicated in Appendix Table B-3, areas with the highest percentages of graduates not in the labor force included one small program -- Fashion Design (25.0 percent) and two large programs -- Electrical and Electronic Technology (11.2 percent) and Criminal Justice (10.7 percent). A major reason for graduates not being in the labor force was their ongoing education. One-half of the Fashion Design graduates not in the labor force were enrolled in further education. Over three-quarters (77.3 percent) of the Electrical and Electronic Technology graduates who were not part of the labor force were pursuing additional education. Eighty-eight percent of the Criminal Justice graduates outside the labor force were enrolled in additional education.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Fiscal year 1990 occupational graduates from selected occupational programs are examined in the latest follow-up study. Eleven broad program areas were included in the current study. This year a revised study was implemented and for the first time colleges from across the state surveyed the same programs during a given year. All community colleges except Lincoln Land and Rock Valley participated.

Survey results indicate that community college occupational graduates are generally successful in obtaining employment with an 82.0 percent employment rate. Another 9.5 percent were involved in other endeavors. Approximately 9 percent were not in the labor force -- unemployed but not seeking employment. One-half of 1 percent was in the military. Approximately 8.6 percent of the graduates from the selected programs were unemployed and looking for work. Two relatively large programs had notable jobless rates. Data Processing graduates had an unemployment rate of 12.7 percent (56 of 442). Associate degree completers in Business Data Processing (CIP 07.0305) accounted for most unemployed graduates in all Data Processing curricula. Electrical and Electronic Technology completers had an unemployment rate of 9.3 percent (19 of 205). Hence, colleges with these programs should examine their follow-up data to determine if this pattern is occurring among their completers and locate any identifiable causes of placement problems through the program review process.

While overall employment rates are encouraging, survey results indicate that one out of every three employed graduates worked in positions unrelated to their studies. Among the 212 graduates identifying reasons for their employment in a nonrelated area, only 9.4 percent said they preferred working in a different field. Therefore, 90.6 percent worked outside their field for some other reason. One-third (32.6 percent) indicated an inability to locate a job in their field of preparation and nearly one-quarter (23.1 percent) identified some other reason than those listed on the survey. Focusing on program areas with the highest percentages of graduates working in a nonrelated area shows that one-half (50.7 percent) of the Criminal Justice, 37.2 percent of Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair, and 36.0 percent of the Data Processing graduates were employed outside of their field. Colleges should examine these areas to determine if program modification is necessary or if local labor market conditions indicate an oversupply of workers in these areas.

Another indicator of the success of occupational graduates is that one-third of the completers were enrolled in additional education at the time of the survey. Three-quarters of those enrolled in further education were studying in a related field. Focusing on graduates earning associate in applied science (AAS) degrees reveals that 30.7 percent were pursuing additional education. Occupational follow-up study results indicate an ongoing need to develop 2+2 degree programs with four-year colleges and universities designed to smooth the transition from community college occupational program to baccalaureate program. AAS degree programs are designed to prepare program

completers for employment. Survey results indicate that students also use AAS programs to acquire meaningful skills before transferring to four-year institutions. Results show a need for continuing investigations of AAS degree students' transfer behavior.

Survey results reaffirm community college occupational programs' dual roles. They train workers for new employment and update others to increase their on-the-job performance. Nearly two-thirds of the employed graduates found their present positions while either enrolled (34.9 percent) or after graduating (26.6 percent). The remaining third (34.9 percent) already held their current employment prior to program entrance and came to augment their existing skills.

Overall, community college occupational graduates from the selected programs demonstrated strong earnings. Graduates employed full-time averaged $10.99 per hour or $22,859 annually. The weighted average salaries of graduates employed full-time ranged from $6.00 an hour or $12,480 annually in Fashion Design to an hourly salary of $13.96 or $29,037 in Electromechanical Technology. A plethora of factors are taken into consideration when choosing an occupation. Personal attributes, working conditions, and opportunities for growth and advancement are among them. Remuneration available in a given field is a consideration as well. Community colleges with programs that have a history of leading to low paying jobs should be sure that entering students are aware of the limited financial rewards available to completers.

Graduates' satisfaction with major program components were examined in the survey. Results indicate that the highest overall educational program satisfaction ratings were awarded by graduates from Fashion Design ($\underline{M}$ = 4.43), Allied Health ($\underline{M}$ = 4.29), and Communications Media Technology ($\underline{M}$ = 4.24). Graduates from the following areas rated their educational programs in the neutral range: Communications ($\underline{M}$ = 2.98) and Electricians and Lineworkers ($\underline{M}$ = 3.26). The colleges are encouraged to review both overall graduate educational program satisfaction and graduates' satisfaction with individual program components. How can high satisfaction areas be capitalized on further and what can be done to enhance student satisfaction in below average areas? How do local results compare with statewide satisfaction ratings?

Among specific program components covered, graduates were least satisfied with the placement and labor market information they received. Hence, the colleges are encouraged to strengthen their career counseling and placement programs for occupational graduates. The Illinois Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (IOICC) produces a variety of accessible products that provide labor market information including the printed HORIZONS report and Microcomputer Occupational Information System (MICRO-OIS). Through an ongoing contractual arrangement with the ICCB, the MICRO-OIS includes supply-demand data at the community college district level. The colleges are encouraged to make additional use of IOICC products or other appropriate labor market information resources.

Additionally, respondents provided satisfaction ratings with graduates' current employment that correspond to ratings in the neutral to satisfied range. Graduates from Allied Health ($\underline{M}$ = 4.32) were most satisfied while Data Processing ($\underline{M}$ = 2.89) completers were least satisfied with their current employment. While students are responsible for their occupational choices, colleges should continue their efforts to provide students with realistic views of what the world of work typically holds in different occupations. The continued use of practitioner instructors, curriculum with input from employer advisory committees, competency-based curricula, and the availability of student internships promotes closer linkages between the educational program and world of work.

The sample of occupational programs focused on in the current study serve to illustrate the differing needs and expectations of community college occupational students. Some students come directly from high school for initial training while others have been on the job for a number of years and are interested in strengthening existing skills or acquiring new ones. Some are interested in short-term training while others continue for the equivalent of two years of full-time study. Some students continue in their existing positions while others obtain their first or a different job either while enrolled in the program or after graduating. Others decide to seek additional education at four-year institutions. The comprehensive community colleges that blanket the state are prepared to meet the citizens of Illinois where they are and empower them to reach their goals.

Appendix A

RESULTS BY PROGRAM AREA
(Two-Digit CIP)

BUSINESS
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS AND SYSTEMS
DATA PROCESSING
Business Computer and Console Operator,
Business Data Entry Equipment Operator, Business Data
Programming, and Microcomputer Applications

CIP Code 0703

Data Processing was the area within Office Occupations and Systems included in this year's study. Specific programs surveyed included: Business Computer and Console Operator, Business Data Entry Equipment Operator, Business Data Programming, and Microcomputer Applications.

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. There were 1,048 Data Processing graduates in fiscal year 1990 from colleges that participated in the study and 442 (42.2 percent) responded to the survey.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. Of the 442 completers who responded to this part of the survey, over three-quarters (N = 343) were employed and 215 (64.0 percent) of them were employed in positions related to their studies.

Among employed graduates, 22.3 percent started working in their present positions before entering the college program, 39.3 percent began while enrolled and 38.4 percent gained employment after completing their studies.

Nearly 13.0 percent (56) of the graduates were unemployed and seeking employment while 9.3 percent (41) of the unemployed graduates were not seeking employment. One-third of the graduates (142) were enrolled in further education. Among those seeking additional education, 78.9 percent were in programs related to data processing.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average salary of the 280 employed completers who supplied salary data was $10.22 per hour. Graduates with full-time employment averaged $10.84 an hour. Those employed part-time earned an average hourly wage of $7.14.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Over three-quarters (N = 240) of the 312 associate degree completers were employed and 146 (62.1 percent) of those employed were working in positions related to their studies. Over one-quarter (85) of the associate degree completers were pursuing additional education. Among associate degree completers, 13.9 percent were unemployed and seeking work, 8.7 percent were unemployed and not looking for a job, and 0.6 percent were in the military.

Among the advanced certificate graduates, 61.7 percent were employed with 13 (61.9 percent) of those employed in positions related to their college major. Fifty-two percent (N = 13) of the advanced certificate completers were

continuing their education. All advanced certificate graduates pursuing further education continued in programs related to data processing. Another 17.6 percent were unemployed and seeking employment, 20.6 percent were unemployed and not looking for positions and none were in the military.

Among graduates of basic certificate programs, 82 were working and 56 (70.1 percent) of those employed held positions related to their studies. Among basic certificate graduates, 45.8 percent were enrolled in further education. Among unemployed data processing basic certificate graduates, 7.3 percent were seeking a position and 7.3 percent were not seeking work. No basic certificate completers were serving in the military.

COMMUNICATIONS
Advertising, Journalism, Public Relations
and Radio/Television

CIP Codes 0902, 0904, 0905, and 0907

Four areas within the field of communications were selected for review from fiscal year 1990: Advertising, Journalism, Public Relations and Radio/Television.

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. Thirty-one students graduated from the selected Communications programs in fiscal year 1990 at participating colleges and 15 (48.4 percent) responded to the survey.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. Two-thirds (10) of the graduates responding to this section of the survey were employed and seven (70.0 percent) of them were employed in positions related to their college major.

No graduates began their present positions before starting college. Nearly two-thirds obtained employment after finishing college and approximately one-third began while enrolled.

One-quarter of the Communications graduates were unemployed and seeking employment with another 6.7 percent unemployed but not seeking employment. Two graduates (14.3 percent) were pursuing additional education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The nine employed graduates who reported their salaries averaged $7.02 per hour. Those employed full-time averaged $7.85 an hour. Part-time employees averaged $5.98 per hour.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Nine associate degree completers (64.3 percent) were employed and seven (77.8 percent) of those employed were working in positions related to their studies. One (7.7 percent) associate degree completer was pursuing additional education and it was related to his community college training. Four graduates (28.6 percent) were unemployed and seeking a job, one (7.1 percent) was unemployed and not looking for work, and no graduates were in the military.

Only one advanced certificate graduate responded to the survey and he was employed part-time but gave no indication of how that position was related to his studies.

None of the three basic certificate graduates from the selected programs returned surveys.

COMMUNICATIONS
COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY
Educational Media Technology,
Radio and Television Production/Broadcasting,
Emergency Communication Systems Technology

CIP Code 1001

The three specific areas within Communications Media Technology included in the review of fiscal year 1990 graduates include: Educational Media Technology, Radio and Television Production/Broadcasting, and Emergency Communication Systems Technology.

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. Twenty-nine students graduated from these Communications Media Technology programs in fiscal year 1990 and 12 (41.4 percent) completed surveys.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. All 12 completers who responded to the survey were employed and eight (72.7 percent) of them held positions related to their college programs.

Two-thirds of the employed graduates started working in their present positions after graduation. Twice as many employed completers began their current positions while enrolled (22.2 percent) as before entering their college program (11.1 percent). Three graduates were enrolled in further education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The 12 employed completers who supplied salary data averaged $9.83 per hour. Graduates with full-time employment averaged $11.25 an hour. Those employed part-time earned an average of $5.55 per hour.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. All nine associate degree completers were employed and six (66.7 percent) of those employed were working in positions related to their studies. One associate degree completer was pursuing additional education and it was unrelated to his community college program.

No advanced certificates were awarded in these programs in fiscal year 1990.

Among graduates of basic certificate programs, all three were working and two (66.7 percent) of those employed held positions related to their studies. Two basic certificate graduates were enrolled in further education. None were unemployed or in the military.

ENGINEERING
ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY
Computer Technology, Electronic Technology,
Laser Electro-Optic Technology,
Telecommunication Electronics Technology

CIP Code 1503

Fiscal year 1990 graduates from four areas under Electrical and Electronic Technology were selected for review: Computer Technology, Electronic Technology, Laser Electro-Optic Technology, and Telecommunication Electronics Technology.

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. There were 423 graduates from the selected Electrical and Electronic Technology programs in fiscal year 1990 and 205 (48.5 percent) responded to the survey.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. Of the 205 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 162 (79.0 percent) were employed with 108 (71.1 percent) working in positions related to Electrical and Electronic Technology.

Just over one-quarter of the employed graduates started working in their present positions before entering the college program. More than one-third began their current positions while enrolled and over one-third gained employment after completing their studies.

Among unemployed graduates, 9.3 percent were unemployed and seeking employment while 11.2 percent were not pursuing employment. Seventy-seven graduates were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average salary for employed completers who supplied salary data was $11.49 per hour. Graduates working full-time averaged $12.04 an hour. Those with part-time positions earned an average of $8.57 per hour.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Over three-quarters (127 or 78.4 percent) of the 162 associate degree completers were employed and 87 (72.5 percent) of those employed were working in positions related to their studies. Fifty-nine associate degree completers were pursuing additional education. Overall, 21.0 percent of the associate graduates were unemployed with 8.0 percent seeking work and the remaining 13.0 percent not looking for work. Just 0.6 percent of the associate completers were in the military.

Over three-quarters (N = 16) of the advanced certificate graduates were employed with 10 (62.5 percent) of those employed working in positions related to their college major. Nine advanced certificate completers were continuing their education. Another 14.3 percent were unemployed and seeking employment, 9.5 percent were unemployed and not looking for positions, and none were in the military.

Among basic certificate program graduates, 19 (86.4 percent) were working and 11 (57.9 percent) of those employed held positions related to their studies. Nine basic certificate graduates were enrolled in further education. All three (13.6 percent) unemployed graduates were seeking employment. No basic certificate completers were in the military.

ENGINEERING
ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGY
ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY

Biomedical Technology, Computer Servicing Technology, Electromechanical Technology, Instrumentation Technology, Robotics, Automated Manufacturing Technology

CIP Code 1504

Fiscal year 1990 graduates from six areas affiliated with Electromechanical Technologies were reviewed: Biomedical Technology, Computer Servicing Technology, Electromechanical Technology, Instrumentation Technology, Robotics, and Automated Manufacturing Technology.

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. A total of 128 students earned degrees in the specified Electromechanical Technologies programs during fiscal year 1990 and 53 (41.4 percent) returned completed surveys.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. Of the 53 completers who responded to the survey, 48 (90.6 percent) were employed and 41 (85.4 percent) of them were employed in positions related to their program of study.

Among employed graduates, 22.7 percent started working in their current positions before entering the college program, 36.4 percent began while enrolled in classes and 40.9 percent located employment after program completion.

Overall, 7.6 percent of the graduates were unemployed with an equal percentage seeking and not seeking work. Nine graduates (17.6 percent) were receiving additional education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average salary of the 43 employed completers supplying salary data was $13.76 per hour. Graduates holding full-time employment earned an average hourly wage of $13.96. Those employed part-time averaged $9.63 per hour.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Eighty-nine percent (40) of the 45 associate degree completers were employed and 34 (85.0 percent) of those employed were working in positions related to their studies. Eight associate degree completers were pursuing additional education. A total of four graduates (8.8 percent) were unemployed -- two were looking for positions and two were not seeking employment. One graduate (2.2 percent) was in the military.

Both of the advanced certificate graduates who responded were employed in positions related to their college major. One advanced certificate completer was enrolled in additional education.

All six basic certificate graduates were working and five (83.3 percent) held positions related to their studies. No basic certificate graduates were enrolled in further education.

HEALTH
ALLIED HEALTH
(MISCELLANEOUS)

Medical Assisting, Medical Records Technology,
Pharmacy Assisting, Physician Assisting,
Veterinarian Assisting, Health Unit Coordinating,
Nursing Home/Convalescent Care

CIP Code 1705

Graduates from seven areas within the Miscellaneous Allied Health field were surveyed: Medical Assisting, Medical Records Technology, Pharmacy Assisting, Physician Assisting, Veterinarian Assisting, Health Unit Coordinating, and Nursing Home/Convalescent Care.

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. The specified programs classified under Miscellaneous Allied Health had 231 graduates in fiscal year 1990 and 99 (42.9 percent) responded to the survey.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. Of the 99 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 94 (94.9 percent) were employed and 83 (90.2 percent) of them located employment in a related field.

Approximately 11.0 percent of the employed completers began working in their present positions before college program entrance, 28.0 percent started while attending college and nearly two-thirds (N = 46) found work after finishing their studies.

One percent of the graduates were unemployed and seeking employment while three percent of unemployed graduates were not seeking employment. Fourteen graduates (17.9 percent) were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The 86 employed completers who furnished salary data reported an average hourly wage of $9.11. Hourly wages varied little by full/part-time employment status. Graduates employed on a full-time basis averaged $9.10 an hour. Those employed part-time earned an average of $9.15 per hour.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Ninety-six percent (74) of the 77 associate degree completers responding were employed and 64 (86.5 percent) of those employed were working in positions related to their studies. Eleven associate degree completers were pursuing additional education. Just two graduates (2.6 percent) were unemployed. One was looking for work while the other was not. One graduate (1.3 percent) was in the military.

Eighty-six percent (N = 12) of the advanced certificate graduates were employed and all held positions related to their college major. One advanced certificate completers was enrolled in additional education. Two graduates (14.3 percent) were unemployed and not looking for work. None were in the military.

All eight basic certificate completers were working and seven (87.5 percent) of those employed held positions related to their studies. Two basic certificate program graduates were continuing on with school.

HOME ECONOMICS
HOME AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
FASHION DESIGN

CIP Code 2003

Within the broad program of Home and Institutional Services, fiscal year 1990 graduates from Fashion Design were surveyed.

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. There were 19 Fashion Design graduates in fiscal year 1990 and 16 (84.2 percent) returned completed surveys.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. Approximately two-thirds (N = 10) of the 16 completers were employed with seven (70.0 percent) working in positions related to their college studies.

No graduates began working in their current positions before entering college, 40.0 percent began while enrolled and 60.0 percent found their present jobs after graduating from college.

Among unemployed graduates, twice as many were not looking for work (25.0 percent) as those seeking employment (12.5 percent). Four graduates were pursuing additional education. They were evenly split between related and unrelated programs.

Salaries of Employed Completers. Seven employed completers supplied salary data indicating an average hourly wage of $6.96. Those employed full-time averaged $6.00 an hour. Graduates holding part-time positions earned an average of $7.35 per hour.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Sixty-two percent (8) of the 13 associate degree completers were employed and five (62.5 percent) of those employed were working in positions related to their studies. Four associate degree completers were enrolled in further education. Fifteen percent were unemployed and seeking work, 23.1 percent were unemployed and not looking for positions, and none were in the military.

Only one advanced certificate was awarded and that person did not return his survey.

Two of the three basic certificate completers were working and both held positions related to their studies. No basic certificate graduates were continuing their educations. The one unemployed graduate was not seeking work.

LAW
LEGAL ASSISTING

CIP Code 2201

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. Two-thirds (N = 40) of the 61 graduates of Legal Assisting programs in fiscal year 1990 returned completed surveys.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. Of the 40 graduates responding, 36 (90.0 percent) were employed and 29 (82.9 percent) of them landed positions related to their program.

Twenty-two percent of the employed program graduates started their present positions before entering the Legal Assisting program. Thirty-one percent found their current positions while enrolled and 47.2 percent located work after graduation.

Overall, four (10.0 percent) graduates were unemployed. One graduate was unemployed and seeking employment, and the other three unemployed completers were not pursuing employment. Thirteen graduates were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The 32 employed completers supplying salary data earned an average hourly wage of $9.56. Graduates employed full-time averaged $10.05 an hour. Those in part-time positions earned an average of $8.08 per hour.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Ninety percent (N = 28) of the 31 associate degree completers were employed and 23 (82.1 percent) of them were working in positions related to their studies. Eight associate degree completers were enrolled in additional education. Three percent were unemployed and seeking work, 6.5 percent were unemployed and not looking for work, and none were in the military.

No advanced certificate graduates responded to the survey.

Eighty-nine percent of the basic certificate program graduates (N = 8) were employed and six (75.0 percent) of these held positions related to their college program. Five basic certificate graduates were enrolled in further education. Among the unemployed, 2.5 percent were seeking a position and 7.5 percent were not looking for work.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Correctional Administration, Corrections,
Criminal Justice Technology, Security Service (Private)

CIP Code 4301

Four specialties within Criminal Justice were surveyed this year: Correctional Administration, Corrections, Criminal Justice Technology, and Security Service (Private).

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. Over one-third (N = 253) of the 689 Criminal Justice graduates in fiscal year 1990 responded to the survey.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. Four-fifths (N = 206) of the graduates returning surveys were employed but just 96 (49.2 percent) of them were in jobs related to Criminal Justice.

Employed graduates were evenly split in terms of the beginning of their present employment with approximately one-third in each category: before college entrance, while enrolled and after completion.

Among Criminal Justice graduates surveyed, 7.5 percent were unemployed and seeking employment, and 10.7 percent were unemployed and not looking for employment. Another 93 graduates were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average salary of the 175 employed completers furnishing salary data was $9.46 per hour. Graduates employed full-time earned substantially higher hourly wages at $10.09 compared to $6.14 per hour for part-time workers.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Eighty percent (N = 163) of the associate degree completers were employed and 75 (46.0 percent) of those employed were working in positions related to their studies. Seventy-seven (40.5 percent) associate degree completers were pursuing additional education. Seven percent of the associate degree graduates were unemployed and seeking work, 11.8 percent were unemployed and not looking for work, and 0.5 percent were in the military.

Eighty-one percent of the advanced certificate graduates (30) were employed with 16 (53.3 percent) of those employed working in positions related to their college major. Eleven (30.6 percent) advanced certificate graduates were continuing their education. Another 10.8 percent were unemployed and seeking employment, 8.1 percent were unemployed and not looking for positions, and none were in the military.

All 13 basic certificate holders were employed and five (38.5 percent) of them were in positions related to their studies. Five (41.7 percent) basic certificate graduates were enrolled in further education.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL
CONSTRUCTION TRADES
ELECTRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS

Electricians, Lineworkers, Electrical Apprentices

CIP = 4603

Surveys were sent to fiscal year 1990 graduates from the following Construction Trades programs: Electricians, Lineworkers, and Electrical Apprentices.

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. Nearly one-quarter (N = 10) of the 45 Electricians and Lineworkers graduates surveyed in fiscal year 1990 responded.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. All 10 (100.0 percent) of the Electricians and Lineworkers graduates who responded were employed full-time with eight (80.0 percent) of them working in a related field.

Over one-half of graduates already held their present positions before program entrance, one-third began while attending, and 11.1 percent gained employment after completing their studies.

No graduates who returned completed surveys were unemployed. Two graduates were pursuing additional education. Both were studying in a related program.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average salary of the eight employed completers who supplied salary data was $11.78 per hour. All graduates were employed full-time.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Across degree types all graduates were employed and all held full-time positions. Minor differences existed in the percentage of graduates holding positions related to their studies based on degree type. Seventy-five percent (N = 3) of the associate degree completers were employed in a field related to their college majors compared to 83.3 percent among advanced certificate graduates (N = 5) and 80.0 percent for basic certificate completers. One associate degree graduate (33.3 percent) and one advanced certificate completer (16.7 percent) were pursuing additional education.

MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPAIR
Business Machine Repair, Communications Electronics,
Computer Electronics Maintenance & Repair,
Industrial Electronics, Major Appliance Repair,
and Vending and Recreational Machine Repair

CIP Code 4701

Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair graduates from the following programs were surveyed this year: Business Machine Repair, Communications Electronics, Computer Electronics Maintenance & Repair, Industrial Electronics, Major Appliance Repair, and Vending and Recreational Machine Repair.

Number of Graduates and Response Rate. Nearly one-quarter (N = 90) of the 370 Electrical and Electronics Equipment Repair graduates in fiscal year 1990 completed surveys.

Employment Patterns of Respondents. Among the 90 completers answering this part of the survey, 81 (90.0 percent) were employed and 49 (62.8 percent) held positions related to their college programs.

Approximately one-third of the employed graduates located their jobs in each timeframe: before college entrance, while enrolled, and after completion.

Twice as many unemployed graduates were not pursuing employment as those who were seeking work. Six graduates (6.7 percent) were unemployed but not seeking positions, and three (3.3 percent) unemployed graduates were looking for jobs. Thirty-three graduates were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The 74 employed completers supplying salary data averaged $11.81 per hour. Graduates employed part-time earned just 56.1 percent of the hourly salary of their full-time counterparts. Those employed part-time earned an average of $6.96 per hour. Graduates holding full-time positions averaged $12.40 an hour.

Differences Among Degree and Certificate Completers. Eighty-five percent (N = 29) of the 34 associate degree completers were employed, and 14 (48.3 percent) of those employed were working in positions related to their studies. Eight (23.5 percent) associate degree completers were pursuing additional education. Six percent of the associate completers were unemployed and seeking work, 8.8 percent were unemployed and not looking for work, and none were in the military.

Eighty-nine percent (N = 17) of the advanced certificate graduates were employed with 11 (64.7 percent) of those employed in positions related to their college major. Five (31.3 percent) advanced certificate completers were continuing their education. A total of two graduates (10.6 percent) were unemployed with one seeking employment while the other was not looking for work.

Ninety-five percent (N = 35) of the basic certificate program graduates were employed and 24 (68.6 percent) of those employed held positions related to their studies. Twenty (55.6 percent) basic certificate graduates were enrolled in further education. Two graduates (5.4 percent) were unemployed but not seeking work.

Appendix B

DATA TABLES

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-1

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	NO FURTHER EDUCATION		PREVIOUSLY PURSUED FURTHER EDUCATION BUT NOT NOW		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN A RELATED PROGRAM		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN AN UNRELATED PROGRAM		TOTAL RESPONDING	COMBINED COUNT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED AND UNRELATED PROGRAMS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
07 Total	DATA PROCESSING	249	58.6%	34	8.0%	112	26.4%	30	7.1%	425	142	33.4%
070302	Business Computer & Console Operation	19	44.2%	3	7.0%	20	46.5%	1	2.3%	43	21	48.8%
070303	Business Data Entry Equipment Operation	10	66.7%	2	13.3%	2	13.3%	1	6.7%	15	3	20.0%
070305	Business Data Programming	210	61.2%	24	7.0%	83	24.2%	26	7.6%	343	109	31.8%
070308	Microcomputer Applications	10	41.7%	5	20.8%	7	29.2%	2	8.3%	24	9	37.5%
09 Total	COMMUNICATIONS	9	64.3%	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	14	2	14.3%
090201	Advertising	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
090401	Print Journalsim	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
090501	Public Relations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
090701	Radio/Television (Broadcasting)	8	61.5%	3	23.1%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	13	2	15.4%
10 Total	COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY	6	60.0%	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	1	10.0%	10	3	30.0%
100101	Educational Media Technology	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	5	2	40.0%
100104	Radio/Television Production	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%
100110	Emergency Communication Systems Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%
1503 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY	104	53.3%	14	7.2%	63	32.3%	14	7.2%	195	77	39.5%
150301	Computer Technology	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	6	2	33.3%
150303	Electronic Technology	95	53.1%	12	6.7%	59	33.0%	13	7.3%	179	72	40.2%
150304	Laser Electro-Optic Technology	3	60.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	5	1	20.0%
150310	Telecommunication Electronics Technology	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	5	2	40.0%
1504 Total	ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY	40	78.4%	2	3.9%	6	11.8%	3	5.9%	51	9	17.6%
150401	Biomedical Equipment Technology	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
150402	Computer Servicing Technology	11	91.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	12	1	8.3%
150403	Electromechanical Technology	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	4	1	25.0%
150404	Instrumentation Technology	11	91.7%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	12	1	8.3%
150405	Robotics	6	60.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	10	4	40.0%
150411	Automated Manufacturing Technology	9	75.0%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	12	2	16.7%
17 Total	ALLIED HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)	60	76.9%	4	5.1%	6	7.7%	8	10.3%	78	14	17.9%
170503	Medical Assisting	10	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	12	2	16.7%
170506	Medical Records Technology	34	77.3%	2	4.5%	5	11.4%	3	6.8%	44	8	18.2%
170507	Pharmacy Assisting	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%
170508	Physician Assisting	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
170512	Veterinarian Assisting	7	77.8%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	9	1	11.1%
170513	Health Unit Coordinating	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
170520	Nursing Home/Convalescent Care	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	5	2	40.0%

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Illinois Community College Board

Table B-1

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	NO FURTHER EDUCATION		PREVIOUSLY PURSUED FURTHER EDUCATION BUT NOT NOW		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN A RELATED PROGRAM		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN AN UNRELATED PROGRAM		TOTAL RESPONDING	COMBINED COUNT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED AND UNRELATED PROGRAMS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
200306	FASHION DESIGN	9	56.3%	3	18.8%	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	16	4	25.0%
220103	LEGAL ASSISTING	24	60.0%	3	7.5%	8	20.0%	5	12.5%	40	13	32.5%
43 Total	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	130	54.6%	15	6.3%	79	33.2%	14	5.9%	238	93	39.1%
430102	Corrections	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
430105	Criminal Justice Technology	125	54.3%	15	6.5%	76	33.0%	14	6.1%	230	90	39.1%
430109	Private Security Services	4	66.7%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	6	2	33.3%
46 Total	ELECTRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS	7	77.8%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	9	2	22.2%
460302	Electrician	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	2	50.0%
460303	Lineworker	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
460399	Electrical Apprentice	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%
47 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPAIR	47	54.7%	6	7.0%	25	29.1%	8	9.3%	86	33	38.4%
470102	Business Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
470103	Communications Electronics	10	66.7%	1	6.7%	2	13.3%	2	13.3%	15	4	26.7%
470104	Computer Electronics Maintenance and Repair	14	50.0%	1	3.6%	11	39.3%	2	7.1%	28	13	46.4%
470105	Industrial Electronics	22	52.4%	4	9.5%	12	28.6%	4	9.5%	42	16	38.1%
470106	Major Appliance Repair	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
470109	Vending and Recreational Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
480703	MILLWORK AND CABINET MAKING	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
	Associate Degrees	533	62.1%	62	7.2%	200	23.3%	63	7.3%	858	263	30.7%
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	61	53.5%	9	7.9%	38	33.3%	6	5.3%	114	44	38.6%
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	93	48.4%	14	7.3%	69	35.9%	16	8.3%	192	85	44.3%
	REPORT TOTAL	687	59.0%	85	7.3%	307	26.4%	85	7.3%	1164	392	33.7%

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1991

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-2

GRADUATES SIMULTANEOUSLY EMPLOYED
AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN A RELATED FIELD		EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN AN UNRELATED FIELD		TOTAL GRADUATES EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION		TOTAL GRADUATES RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
07 Total	DATA PROCESSING	88	25.7%	24	7.0%	112	32.7%	343
070302	Business Computer & Console Operation	19	47.5%	0	0.0%	19	47.5%	40
070303	Business Data Entry Equipment Operation	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	3	27.3%	11
070305	Business Data Programming	60	22.0%	22	8.1%	82	30.0%	273
070308	Microcomputer Applications	7	36.8%	1	5.3%	8	42.1%	19
09 Total	COMMUNICATIONS	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	10
090201	Advertising	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
090401	Print Journalsim	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
090501	Public Relations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
090701	Radio/Television (Broadcasting)	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	8
10 Total	COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	3	25.0%	12
100101	Educational Media Technology	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	5
100104	Radio/Television Production	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5
100110	Emergency Communication Systems Technology	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2
1503 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY	40	24.7%	11	6.8%	51	31.5%	162
150301	Computer Technology	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	5
150303	Electronic Technology	38	25.7%	10	6.8%	48	32.4%	148
150304	Laser Electro-Optic Technology	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	5
150310	Telecommunication Electronics Technology	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	4
1504 Total	ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY	4	8.3%	3	6.3%	7	14.6%	48
150401	Biomedical Equipment Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
150402	Computer Servicing Technology	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	11
150403	Electromechanical Technology	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	4
150404	Instrumentation Technology	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	11
150405	Robotics	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	7
150411	Automated Manufacturing Technology	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	2	14.3%	14
17 Total	ALLIED HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)	6	6.4%	8	8.5	14	14.9	94
170503	Medical Assisting	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	12
170506	Medical Records Technology	5	11.6%	3	7.0%	8	18.6%	43
170507	Pharmacy Assisting	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	11
170508	Physician Assisting	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
170512	Veterinarian Assisting	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	21
170513	Health Unit Coordinating	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
170520	Nursing Home/Convalescent Care	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	5

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-2

GRADUATES SIMULTANEOUSLY EMPLOYED
AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN A RELATED FIELD		EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN AN UNRELATED FIELD		TOTAL GRADUATES EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION		TOTAL GRADUATES RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
200306	FASHION DESIGN	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	10
220103	LEGAL ASSISTING	8	22.2%	3	8.3%	11	30.6%	36
43 Total	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	55	26.7%	10	4.9%	65	31.6%	206
430102	Corrections	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
430105	Criminal Justice Technology	53	26.6%	10	5.0%	63	31.7%	199
430109	Private Security Services	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	6
46 Total	ELECTRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	10
460302	Electrician	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	4
460303	Lineworker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
460399	Electrical Apprentice	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5
47 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPAIR	24	29.6%	8	9.9%	32	39.5%	81
470102	Business Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
470103	Communications Electronics	2	14.3%	2	14.3%	4	28.6%	14
470104	Computer Electronics Maintenance and Repair	10	35.7%	2	7.1%	12	42.9%	28
470105	Industrial Electronics	12	30.8%	4	10.3%	16	41.0%	39
470106	Major Appliance Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
470109	Vending and Recreational Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
480703	MILLWORK AND CABINET MAKING	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
	Associate Degrees	138	18.8%	50	6.8%	188	25.6%	733
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	30	27.8%	5	4.6%	35	32.4%	108
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	63	36.4%	13	7.5%	76	43.9%	173
	REPORT TOTAL	231	22.8%	68	6.7%	299	29.5%	1014

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1991

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-3

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		MILITARY		UNEMPLOYED SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYED NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		TOTAL RESPONDING	TOTAL EMPLOYED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
07 Total	DATA PROCESSING	291	65.8%	52	11.8%	2	0.5%	56	12.7%	41	9.3%	442	343	77.6%
070302	Business Computer & Console Operation	33	70.2%	7	14.9%	0	0.0%	7	14.9%	0	0.0%	47	40	85.1%
070303	Business Data Entry Equipment Operation	4	26.7%	7	46.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	3	20.0%	15	11	73.3%
070305	Business Data Programming	238	67.2%	35	9.9%	2	0.6%	46	13.0%	33	9.3%	354	273	77.1%
070308	Microcomputer Applications	16	61.5%	3	11.5%	0	0.0%	2	7.7%	5	19.2%	26	19	73.1%
09 Total	COMMUNICATIONS	6	40.0%	4	26.7%	0	0.0%	4	26.7%	1	6.7%	15	10	66.7%
090201	Advertising	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
090401	Print Journalsim	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
090501	Public Relations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
090701	Radio/Television (Broadcasting)	5	38.5%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	4	30.8%	1	7.7%	13	8	61.5%
10 Total	COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY	9	75.0%	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	12	100.0%
100101	Educational Media Technology	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	5	100.0%
100104	Radio/Television Production	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	5	100.0%
100110	Emergency Communication Systems Technology	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%
1503 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY	137	66.8%	25	12.2%	1	0.5%	19	9.3%	23	11.2%	205	162	79.0%
150301	Computer Technology	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	7	5	71.4%
150303	Electronic Technology	124	66.0%	24	12.8%	1	0.5%	18	9.6%	21	11.2%	188	148	78.7%
150304	Laser Electro-Optic Technology	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	5	100.0%
150310	Telecommunication Electronics Technology	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	5	4	80.0%
1504 Total	ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY	46	86.8%	2	3.8%	1	1.9%	2	3.8%	2	3.8%	53	48	90.6%
150401	Biomedical Equipment Technology	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
150402	Computer Servicing Technology	10	83.3%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	12	11	91.7%
150403	Electromechanical Technology	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	4	100.0%
150404	Instrumentation Technology	10	83.3%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	12	11	91.7%
150405	Robotics	7	70.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	10	7	70.0%
150411	Automated Manufacturing Technology	14	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	14	100.0%
17 Total	ALLIED HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)	78	78.8%	16	16.2%	1	1.0%	1	1.0%	3	3.0%	99	94	94.9%
170503	Medical Assisting	7	53.8%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	13	12	92.3%
170506	Medical Records Technology	35	77.8%	8	17.8%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%	45	43	95.6%
170507	Pharmacy Assisting	10	83.3%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	12	11	91.7%
170508	Physician Assisting	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%
170512	Veterinarian Assisting	19	86.4%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	22	21	95.5%
170513	Health Unit Coordinating	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
170520	Nursing Home/Convalescent Care	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	5	100.0%

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-3

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		MILITARY		UNEMPLOYED SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYED NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		TOTAL RESPONDING	TOTAL EMPLOYED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
200306	FASHION DESIGN	5	31.3%	5	31.3%	0	0.0%	2	12.5%	4	25.0%	16	10	62.5%
220103	LEGAL ASSISTING	28	70.0%	8	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.5%	3	7.5%	40	36	90.0%
43 Total	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	169	66.8%	37	14.6%	1	0.4%	19	7.5%	27	10.7%	253	206	81.4%
430102	Corrections	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
430105	Criminal Justice Technology	162	66.4%	37	15.2%	1	0.4%	17	7.0%	27	11.1%	244	199	81.6%
430109	Private Security Services	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	7	6	85.7%
46 Total	ELECTRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	10	100.0%
460302	Electrician	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	4	100.0%
460303	Lineworker	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
460399	Electrical Apprentice	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	5	100.0%
47 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPAIR	73	81.1%	8	8.9%	0	0.0%	3	3.3%	6	6.7%	90	81	90.0%
470102	Business Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
470103	Communications Electronics	14	93.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	15	14	93.3%
470104	Computer Electronics Maintenance and Repair	24	77.4%	4	12.9%	0	0.0%	1	3.2%	2	6.5%	31	28	90.3%
470105	Industrial Electronics	35	83.3%	4	9.5%	0	0.0%	2	4.8%	1	2.4%	42	39	92.9%
470106	Major Appliance Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%
470109	Vending and Recreational Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%
480703	MILLWORK AND CABINET MAKING	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%
	Associate Degrees	635	70.6%	98	10.9%	0	0.0%	83	9.2%	84	9.3%	900	733	81.4%
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	83	58.0%	25	17.5%	6	4.2%	14	9.8%	15	10.5%	143	108	75.5%
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	136	70.1%	37	19.1%	0	0.0%	10	5.2%	11	5.7%	194	173	89.2%
	REPORT TOTAL	854	69.0%	160	12.9%	6	0.5%	107	8.6%	110	8.9%	1237	1014	82.0%

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1991

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-4

RELATEDNESS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		COMBINED				TOTAL RESPONDING
		RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED NUMBER	RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED NUMBER	RELATED NUMBER	RELATED PERCENT	NOT RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED PERCENT	
07 Total	DATA PROCESSING	191	96	24	25	215	64.0%	121	36.0%	336
070302	Business Computer & Console Operation	23	10	3	3	26	66.7%	13	33.3%	39
070303	Business Data Entry Equipment Operation	3	1	5	2	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11
070305	Business Data Programming	152	82	14	19	166	62.2%	101	37.8%	267
070308	Microcomputer Applications	13	3	2	1	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	19
09 Total	COMMUNICATIONS	5	1	2	2	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	10
090201	Advertising	1	0	0	0	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	1
090401	Print Journalsim	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
090501	Public Relations	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
090701	Radio/Television (Broadcasting)	4	1	2	1	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	8
10 Total	COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY	7	1	1	2	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11
100101	Educational Media Technology	2	1	1	1	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5
100104	Radio/Television Production	5	0	0	0	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5
100110	Emergency Communication Systems Technolog	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
1503 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY	94	34	14	10	108	71.1%	44	28.9%	152
150301	Computer Technology	3	1	0	1	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5
150303	Electronic Technology	86	29	14	9	100	72.5%	38	27.5%	138
150304	Laser Electro-Optic Technology	2	3	0	0	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5
150310	Telecommunication Electronics Technology	3	1	0	0	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4
1504 Total	ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY	41	5	0	2	41	85.4%	7	14.6%	48
150401	Biomedical Equipment Technology	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
150402	Computer Servicing Technology	10	0	0	1	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11
150403	Electromechanical Technology	4	0	0	0	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	4
150404	Instrumentation Technology	9	1	0	1	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11
150405	Robotics	5	2	0	0	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7
150411	Automated Manufacturing Technology	12	2	0	0	12	85.7%	2	14.3%	14
17 Total	ALLIED HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)	69	8	14	1	83	90.2%	9	9.8%	92
170503	Medical Assisting	7	0	5	0	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12
170506	Medical Records Technology	30	4	7	0	37	90.2%	4	9.8%	41
170507	Pharmacy Assisting	10	0	1	0	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	11
170508	Physician Assisting	0	2	0	0	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
170512	Veterinarian Assisting	19	0	1	1	20	95.2%	1	4.8%	21
170513	Health Unit Coordinating	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
170520	Nursing Home/Convalescent Care	3	2	0	0	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-4

RELATEDNESS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

		EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		COMBINED				
						RELATED		NOT RELATED		
CIP	PROGRAM	RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED NUMBER	RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL RESPONDING
200306	FASHION DESIGN	3	2	4	1	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	10
220103	LEGAL ASSISTING	24	3	5	3	29	82.9%	6	17.1%	35
43 Total	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	88	74	8	25	96	49.2%	99	50.8%	195
430102	Corrections	0	1	0	0	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
430105	Criminal Justice Technology	84	71	8	25	92	48.9%	96	51.1%	188
430109	Private Security Services	4	2	0	0	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	6
46 Total	ELECTRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS	8	2	0	0	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	10
460302	Electrician	3	1	0	0	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4
460303	Lineworker	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
460399	Electrical Apprentice	4	1	0	0	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5
47 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPA	46	24	3	5	49	62.8%	29	37.2%	78
470102	Business Machine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
470103	Communications Electronics	7	6	0	0	7	53.8%	6	46.2%	13
470104	Computer Electronics Maintenance and Repa	16	8	1	3	17	60.7%	11	39.3%	28
470105	Industrial Electronics	23	10	2	2	25	67.6%	12	32.4%	37
470106	Major Appliance Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
470109	Vending and Recreational Machine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
480703	MILLWORK AND CABINET MAKING	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
	Associate Degrees	423	191	42	49	465	66.0%	240	34.0%	705
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	58	21	13	12	71	68.3%	33	31.7%	104
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	96	38	20	15	116	68.6%	53	31.4%	169
	REPORT TOTAL	577	250	75	76	652	66.7%	326	33.3%	978

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1991

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-5

BEGINNING OF PRESENT POSITION AMONG GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	HAD POSITION PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRANCE		BEGAN POSITION DURING PROGRAM ENROLLMENT		BEGAN POSITION AFTER PROGRAM COMPLETION		TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
07 Total	DATA PROCESSING	72	22.3%	127	39.3%	124	38.4%	323
070302	Business Computer & Console Operation	7	18.9%	15	40.5%	15	40.5%	37
070303	Business Data Entry Equipment Operation	2	18.2%	3	27.3%	6	54.5%	11
070305	Business Data Programming	57	22.3%	102	39.8%	97	37.9%	256
070308	Microcomputer Applications	6	31.6%	7	36.8%	6	31.6%	19
09 Total	COMMUNICATIONS	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	5	62.5%	8
090201	Advertising	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
090401	Print Journalsim	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
090501	Public Relations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
090701	Radio/Television (Broadcasting)	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7
10 Total	COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	6	66.7%	9
100101	Educational Media Technology	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5
100104	Radio/Television Production	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	4
100110	Emergency Communication Systems Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
1503 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY	40	27.6%	53	36.6%	52	35.9%	145
150301	Computer Technology	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4
150303	Electronic Technology	33	25.0%	51	38.6%	48	36.4%	132
150304	Laser Electro-Optic Technology	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	5
150310	Telecommunication Electronics Technology	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	4
1504 Total	ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY	10	22.7%	16	36.4%	18	40.9%	44
150401	Biomedical Equipment Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
150402	Computer Servicing Technology	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	5	45.5%	11
150403	Electromechanical Technology	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	3
150404	Instrumentation Technology	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	5	45.5%	11
150405	Robotics	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	6
150411	Automated Manufacturing Technology	4	33.3%	7	58.3%	1	8.3%	12
17 Total	ALLIED HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)	8	10.7%	21	28.0%	46	61.3%	75
170503	Medical Assisting	0	0.0%	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	11
170506	Medical Records Technology	4	9.3%	13	30.2%	26	60.5%	43
170507	Pharmacy Assisting	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	6
170508	Physician Assisting	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
170512	Veterinarian Assisting	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	5	62.5%	8
170513	Health Unit Coordinating	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
170520	Nursing Home/Convalescent Care	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	5

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-5

BEGINNING OF PRESENT POSITION AMONG GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	HAD POSITION PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRANCE		BEGAN POSITION DURING PROGRAM ENROLLMENT		BEGAN POSITION AFTER PROGRAM COMPLETION		TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
200306	FASHION DESIGN	0	0.0%	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10
220103	LEGAL ASSISTING	8	22.2%	11	30.6%	17	47.2%	36
43 Total	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	64	34.2%	60	32.1%	63	33.7%	187
430102	Corrections	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
430105	Criminal Justice Technology	62	34.3%	57	31.5%	62	34.3%	181
430109	Private Security Services	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	5
46 Total	ELECTRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS	5	55.6%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	9
460302	Electrician	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	4
460303	Lineworker	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
460399	Electrical Apprentice	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4
47 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPAIR	26	34.2%	26	34.2%	24	31.6%	76
470102	Business Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
470103	Communications Electronics	2	16.7%	4	33.3%	6	50.0%	12
470104	Computer Electronics Maintenance and Repair	11	42.3%	9	34.6%	6	23.1%	26
470105	Industrial Electronics	13	34.2%	13	34.2%	12	31.6%	38
470106	Major Appliance Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
470109	Vending and Recreational Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
480703	MILLWORK AND CABINET MAKING	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
	Associate Degrees	149	22.5%	222	33.5%	291	44.0%	662
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	26	28.3%	40	43.5%	26	28.3%	92
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	59	34.9%	65	38.5%	45	26.6%	169
	REPORT TOTAL	234	25.4%	327	35.4%	362	39.2%	923

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1991

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-6

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT HELD BY GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	IN-DISTRICT		OUT-OF-DISTRICT BUT IN ILLINOIS		OUT-OF-STATE		TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
07 Total	DATA PROCESSING	211	64.5%	91	27.8%	25	7.6%	327
070302	Business Computer & Console Operation	28	70.0%	8	20.0%	4	10.0%	40
070303	Business Data Entry Equipment Operation	10	90.9%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	11
070305	Business Data Programming	157	61.1%	80	31.1%	20	7.8%	257
070308	Microcomputer Applications	16	84.2%	3	15.8%	0	0.0%	19
09 Total	COMMUNICATIONS	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	9
090201	Advertising	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
090401	Print Journalsim	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
090501	Public Relations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
090701	Radio/Television (Broadcasting)	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	7
10 Total	COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY	9	75.0%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	12
100101	Educational Media Technology	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	5
100104	Radio/Television Production	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	5
100110	Emergency Communication Systems Technology	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
1503 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY	84	54.9%	53	34.6%	16	10.5%	153
150301	Computer Technology	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	5
150303	Electronic Technology	80	57.6%	45	32.4%	14	10.1%	139
150304	Laser Electro-Optic Technology	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	5
150310	Telecommunication Electronics Technology	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	4
1504 Total	ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY	25	54.3%	14	30.4%	7	15.2%	46
150401	Biomedical Equipment Technology	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
150402	Computer Servicing Technology	3	27.3%	3	27.3%	5	45.5%	11
150403	Electromechanical Technology	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	4
150404	Instrumentation Technology	4	40.0%	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	10
150405	Robotics	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	6
150411	Automated Manufacturing Technology	11	78.6%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	14
17 Total	ALLIED HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)	46	50.5%	34	37.4%	11	12.1%	91
170503	Medical Assisting	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	11
170506	Medical Records Technology	22	52.4%	11	26.2%	9	21.4%	42
170507	Pharmacy Assisting	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	10
170508	Physician Assisting	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
170512	Veterinarian Assisting	5	23.8%	14	66.7%	2	9.5%	21
170513	Health Unit Coordinating	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
170520	Nursing Home/Convalescent Care	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	5

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Illinois Community College Board

Table B-6

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT HELD BY GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	IN-DISTRICT NUMBER	IN-DISTRICT PERCENT	OUT-OF-DISTRICT BUT IN ILLINOIS NUMBER	OUT-OF-DISTRICT BUT IN ILLINOIS PERCENT	OUT-OF-STATE NUMBER	OUT-OF-STATE PERCENT	TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
200306	FASHION DESIGN	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	10
220103	LEGAL ASSISTING	19	52.8%	16	44.4%	1	2.8%	36
43 Total	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	129	67.2%	52	27.1%	11	5.7%	192
430102	Corrections	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
430105	Criminal Justice Technology	126	67.0%	52	27.7%	10	5.3%	188
430109	Private Security Services	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	3
46 Total	ELECTRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS	7	77.8%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	9
460302	Electrician	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4
460303	Lineworker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
460399	Electrical Apprentice	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	4
47 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPAIR	44	55.7%	21	26.6%	14	17.7%	79
470102	Business Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
470103	Communications Electronics	6	46.2%	1	7.7%	6	46.2%	13
470104	Computer Electronics Maintenance and Repair	12	42.9%	15	53.6%	1	3.6%	28
470105	Industrial Electronics	26	68.4%	5	13.2%	7	18.4%	38
470106	Major Appliance Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
470109	Vending and Recreational Machine Repair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
480703	MILLWORK AND CABINET MAKING	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
	Associate Degrees	415	59.4%	211	30.2%	73	10.4%	699
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	58	57.4%	39	38.6%	4	4.0%	101
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	116	70.3%	39	23.6%	10	6.1%	165
	REPORT TOTAL	589	61.0%	289	29.9%	87	9.0%	965

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1991

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-7

AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY EARNED BY GRADUATES FROM
SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		TOTAL	
		NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY
07 Total	DATA PROCESSING	233	$10.84	47	$7.14	280	$10.22
070302	Business Computer & Console Operation	23	$8.19	7	$5.78	30	$7.63
070303	Business Data Entry Equipment Operation	4	$7.38	7	$7.25	11	$7.30
070305	Business Data Programming	194	$11.11	30	$7.72	224	$10.65
070308	Microcomputer Applications	12	$12.93	--	--	15	$11.22
09 Total	COMMUNICATIONS	5	$7.85	4	$5.98	9	$7.02
090201	Advertising	--	--	0	$0.00	--	--
090401	Print Journalsim	0	$0.00	--	--	--	--
090501	Public Relations	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
090701	Radio/Television (Broadcasting)	4	$8.19	--	--	7	$6.92
10 Total	COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY	9	$11.25	--	--	12	$9.83
100101	Educational Media Technology	--	--	--	--	5	$10.10
100104	Radio/Television Production	5	$11.34	0	$0.00	5	$11.34
100110	Emergency Communication Systems Technology	--	--	--	--	--	--
1503 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY	111	$12.04	21	$8.57	132	$11.49
150301	Computer Technology	4	$8.34	--	--	5	$7.52
150303	Electronic Technology	100	$12.03	20	$8.78	120	$11.49
150304	Laser Electro-Optic Technology	4	$13.44	0	$0.00	4	$13.44
150310	Telecommunication Electronics Technology	--	--	0	$0.00	--	--
1504 Total	ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY	41	$13.96	--	--	43	$13.75
150401	Biomedical Equipment Technology	--	--	0	$0.00	--	--
150402	Computer Servicing Technology	10	$13.64	--	--	11	$13.76
150403	Electromechanical Technology	4	$13.37	0	$0.00	4	$13.37
150404	Instrumentation Technology	8	$13.79	--	--	9	$12.73
150405	Robotics	7	$10.10	0	$0.00	7	$10.10
150411	Automated Manufacturing Technology	11	$16.94	0	$0.00	11	$16.94
17 Total	ALLIED HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)	71	$9.10	15	$9.15	86	$9.11
170503	Medical Assisting	5	$8.55	4	$8.75	9	$8.64
170506	Medical Records Technology	33	$10.02	8	$9.29	41	$9.88
170507	Pharmacy Assisting	7	$6.21	--	--	8	$6.18
170508	Physician Assisting	--	--	0	$0.00	--	--
170512	Veterinarian Assisting	19	$7.54	--	--	21	$7.87
170513	Health Unit Coordinating	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
170520	Nursing Home/Convalescent Care	5	$7.55	0	$0.00	5	$7.55

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-7

AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY EARNED BY GRADUATES FROM
SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		TOTAL	
		NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY
200306	FASHION DESIGN	--	--	5	$7.35	7	$6.96
220103	LEGAL ASSISTING	24	$10.05	8	$8.08	32	$9.56
43 Total	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	147	$10.09	28	$6.14	175	$9.46
430102	Corrections	--	--	0	$0.00	--	--
430105	Criminal Justice Technology	142	$10.15	28	$6.14	170	$9.49
430109	Private Security Services	4	$8.93	0	$0.00	4	$8.93
46 Total	ELECTRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS	8	$11.78	0	$0.00	8	$11.78
460302	Electrician	--	--	0	$0.00	3	$11.56
460303	Lineworker	--	--	0	$0.00	--	--
460399	Electrical Apprentice	4	$12.65	0	$0.00	4	$12.65
47 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPAIR	66	$12.40	8	$6.96	74	$11.81
470102	Business Machine Repair	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
470103	Communications Electronics	12	$12.48	0	$0.00	12	$12.48
470104	Computer Electronics Maintenance and Repair	21	$11.67	4	$5.73	25	$10.72
470105	Industrial Electronics	33	$12.83	4	$8.19	37	$12.33
470106	Major Appliance Repair	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
470109	Vending and Recreational Machine Repair	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
480703	MILLWORK AND CABINET MAKING	--	--	0	$0.00	--	--
	Associate Degrees	544	$10.90	86	$7.67	630	$10.46
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	71	$10.52	22	$6.63	93	$9.60
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	103	$11.72	33	$7.17	136	$10.62
	REPORT TOTAL	718	$10.99	141	$7.39	859	$10.40

-- = Data excluded from the detail lines if three or less individuals responded. All responses have been included in the grand totals.

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1991

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-8

GRADUATE SATISFACTION WITH MAJOR PROGRAM COMPONENTS
FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	COURSE CONTENT	LECTURE/ LABORATORY EXPERIENCE	EQUIPMENT FACILITIES MATERIALS	PREPARATION FOR FURTHER EDUCATION	JOB PREPARATION	LABOR MARKET PLACEMENT INFORMATION	OVERALL AVERAGE
07 Total	DATA PROCESSING	4.28	4.19	4.15	4.03	3.65	3.29	3.93
09 Total	COMMUNICATIONS	3.56	3.67	3.22	2.89	2.67	2.00	2.98
10 Total	COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY	4.56	4.20	4.50	4.44	3.82	4.00	4.24
1503 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY	4.21	3.65	3.31	3.60	3.33	2.79	3.48
1504 Total	ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY	4.34	4.20	3.34	4.32	3.76	3.88	3.97
17 Total	ALLIED HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)	4.42	4.51	4.26	4.22	4.23	4.09	4.29
200306	FASHION DESIGN	4.69	4.81	4.75	4.56	3.88	3.88	4.43
220103	LEGAL ASSISTING	4.18	4.10	4.13	3.97	3.55	3.34	3.88
43 Total	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	4.33	4.19	4.05	4.12	3.92	3.59	4.04
46 Total	ELECTRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS	3.78	3.22	2.89	3.33	3.44	2.89	3.26
47 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPAIR	4.37	4.19	3.81	4.04	3.84	3.42	3.95
480703	MILLWORK AND CABINET MAKING	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	4.33
	REPORT AVERAGE	4.28	4.18	4.02	4.02	3.77	3.43	3.95

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1991

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-9

GRADUATE SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT EMPLOYMENT
FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYED GRADUATES RESPONDING NUMBER
07 Total	DATA PROCESSING	3.89	329
070302	Business Computer & Console Operation	3.92	38
070303	Business Data Entry Equipment Operation	4.09	11
070305	Business Data Programming	3.88	261
070308	Microcomputer Applications	3.84	19
09 Total	COMMUNICATIONS	2.89	9
090201	Advertising	0.00	0
090401	Print Journalsim	--	--
090501	Public Relations	0.00	0
090701	Radio/Television (Broadcasting)	2.75	8
10 Total	COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY	3.64	11
100101	Educational Media Technology	2.60	5
100104	Radio/Television Production	5.00	4
100110	Emergency Communication Systems Technology	--	--
1503 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY	3.89	150
150301	Computer Technology	4.25	4
150303	Electronic Technology	3.91	137
150304	Laser Electro-Optic Technology	3.60	5
150310	Telecommunication Electronics Technology	3.25	4
1504 Total	ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY	4.11	46
150401	Biomedical Equipment Technology	--	--
150402	Computer Servicing Technology	4.18	11
150403	Electromechanical Technology	3.75	4
150404	Instrumentation Technology	4.45	11
150405	Robotics	4.00	7
150411	Automated Manufacturing Technology	3.92	12
17 Total	ALLIED HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)	4.32	74
170503	Medical Assisting	4.55	11
170506	Medical Records Technology	4.21	42
170507	Pharmacy Assisting	4.83	6
170508	Physician Assisting	--	--
170512	Veterinarian Assisting	4.63	8
170513	Health Unit Coordinating	0.00	0
170520	Nursing Home/Convalescent Care	3.60	5

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-9

GRADUATE SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT EMPLOYMENT
FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYED GRADUATES RESPONDING NUMBER
200306	FASHION DESIGN	4.10	10
220103	LEGAL ASSISTING	3.72	36
43 Total	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	3.65	187
430102	Corrections	--	--
430105	Criminal Justice Technology	3.65	181
430109	Private Security Services	3.40	5
46 Total	ELECTGRICIANS AND LINEWORKERS	3.78	9
460302	Electrician	3.75	4
460303	Lineworker	--	--
460399	Electrical Apprentice	3.75	4
47 Total	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT REPAIR	3.58	76
470102	Business Machine Repair	0.00	0
470103	Communications Electronics	4.25	12
470104	Computer Electronics Maintenance and Repair	3.27	26
470105	Industrial Electronics	3.58	38
470106	Major Appliance Repair	0.00	0
470109	Vending and Recreational Machine Repair	0.00	0
480703	MILLWORK AND CABINET MAKING	--	--
	Associate Degrees	3.88	677
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	3.51	92
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	3.88	169
	REPORT TOTAL	3.85	938

-- = Data excluded from the detail line if three or less individuals responded.
All responses have been included in the grand totals.

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1991

Appendix C

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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